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THE Wheat SITUATION

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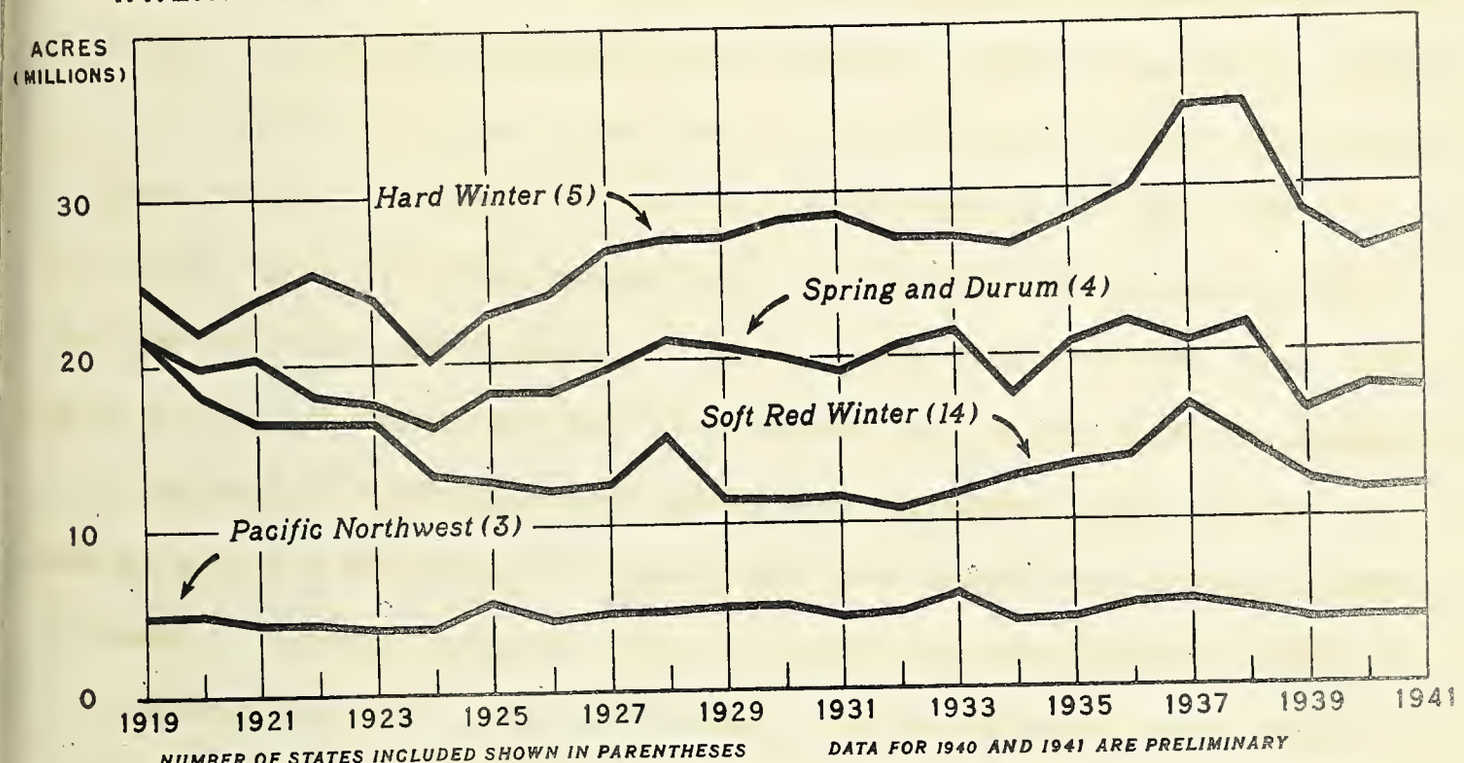
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-59 BAE SEPTEMBER 1941

WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 31781 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The acreage seeded in the various regions of the United States for the 1941 crop differed only slightly from the average seeded a year earlier. Seedings were materially below the large seedings for the 1937 and 1938 crops, however, when no acreage adjustment program was in effect. Compared with the average of 1937 and 1938 the acreage in 1941 was 24 percent less for the soft winter wheat States, 23 percent less for the hard winter wheat States, 20 percent less for the Pacific Northwest States, and 17 percent less for the spring and durum wheat States. Compared with the 5 years 1929-33, before acreage adjustment programs came into operation, the 1941 acreages were 21 percent less for the Pacific Northwest States, 14 percent less for the spring and durum States, 1 percent less for the hard winter wheat States, and 5 percent more for the soft winter wheat States.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

Wheat supplies in the United States for the year beginning July 1, 1941 are now estimated at 1,344 million bushels, or 246 million bushels above the supply a year ago and 100 million bushels above the previous record high in 1931. Domestic disappearance in 1941-42 is estimated at about 670 million bushels. The quantity of exports is uncertain but they are expected to be less than the 34 million bushels exported last year. The carry-over July 1, 1942, accordingly, may total about 650 million bushels, or about 260 million bushels above the 387 million bushels on July 1, 1941.

This increase in stocks, however, may be offset by a smaller crop. If the acreage in 1942 is reduced to the acreage allotment figure of 55 million acres, average yields would result in a crop of only about 650 million bushels, or about 300 million bushels less than the indicated crop for 1941.

Wheat prices during the past month advanced sharply, and prices in several markets were higher than loan values. On September 9 prices reached the highest levels since the summer of 1937. Recently, however, a reaction has taken place which has offset a part of the gain. The price advances reflected active buying of both cash wheat and futures. Supplies are abundant but strongly held.

Prices of domestic spring wheat at Buffalo on September 23 were about 14 cents higher than the price of Canadian wheat of comparable quality, c.i.f., duty paid, at the same market. On September 9 this spread reached 17-3/4 cents. Large quantity imports are being prevented by import quota restrictions on wheat and flour. The average price received by United States producers on September 15, estimated on the basis of market prices, was about

96 cents per bushel, which compares with average farm prices of about 50 cents for Canada, about 41 cents for Argentina, and about 59 cents for Australia. In all four of these countries wheat prices are supported by governmental measures. In the United States this support is given by a producers' loan averaging about 98 cents per bushel, while in the other three countries it is by guaranteed minimum prices.

There has been little change in world production estimates during the past month. It appears that there has been a reduction for continental Europe of about 30 million bushels compared with the indication a month ago, which puts this year's crop at 100 million bushels above the small crop of 1,245 million bushels produced last year. However, it still appears that world wheat production other than in continental Europe (and also excluding the U.S.S.R. and China) may be about 100 million bushels below the 2,770 million bushels produced in 1940.

-- September 25, 1941

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1930-39 the carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 230 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 695 million bushels.

Domestic wheat prices from the spring of 1933 to the spring of 1937 were unusually high in relation to world prices as the result of small crops in the United States. In 1937 United States production was large and prices declined. In 1938, with domestic production again large, with a record world crop, and with lower commodity prices generally, prices again declined, and would have averaged still lower had it not been for the loan and export-subsidy programs which held domestic prices above export parity.

Prices received by growers for wheat during the year beginning July 1939, averaged 69 cents, and for the year beginning July 1, 1940, averaged 68 cents. In the 1939-40 year, prices continued relatively high compared with the usual relationship to prices in other countries, as a result of only a moderately large carry-over, reduced acreage, poor prospects for 1940 yields, and holding of wheat in expectation of higher prices.

Prices advanced sharply in September 1939, following the outbreak of the European war, and again in December, influenced

by war developments and by poor crop prospects in Argentina and the United States. In the middle of May 1940, following the turn of events in Europe, selling became heavy and most of the gains were lost. From the middle of May until the middle of August prices declined seasonally, then they advanced until the middle of November. After declining to the middle of February, they again rose, influenced by new legislation affecting loan rates and are now at about the highest levels since the summer of 1937.

The 1941 wheat loan rate, based on the July 1 parity price of wheat, represents an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents per bushel. In 1938-39 the loan averaged 53 cents, in 1939-40, 64 cents, and in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents. At important terminal markets the loan values for 1941 are as follows: No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.10 and at Chicago $1.15, No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.15, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.15, and No. 1 Soft White at Portland $1.05.

Domestic Wheat Crop Estimate Increased 7 Million Bushels

Production of wheat in 1941, as of September 1, was indicated at 957,563,000 bushels, the increase of 6,610,000 bushels above the August forecast being due to an increase in the indicated spring wheat production. This 1941 production of all wheat is 17 percent above last year's harvest of 816,698,000 bushels and 28 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 747,507,000 bushels. The production this year is second only to the 1,008,639,000-bushel crop in 1915. Winter wheat production was indicated in August at 684,966,000 bushels.

Production of all spring wheat was indicated at 272,597,000 bushels compared with 227,547,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels. The indicated durum wheat production was 43,249,000 bushels. Last year it was 34,776,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 27,598,000 bushels. The indicated production of other spring wheat was 229,348,000 bushels compared with 192,771,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 150,492,000 bushels.

Spring wheat yield prospects for the country increased progressively as the season advanced. In the North boundary States, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, the September 1 expected yields were 6.0 to 9.0 bushels above average. The indicated yield of durum wheat was 16.4 bushels, compared with 11.1 last year and the 10-year average of 9.3 bushels. The durum yield was 5 bushels above last year and 7 bushels above average. North Dakota, the largest producer of durum wheat, has the highest durum wheat yield in its history. The indicated 16.6 bushels for other spring wheat was approximately 3 bushels above the 13.5-bushel yield last year and 6 bushels above the 10.7-bushel average.

United States Wheat Supplies 100 Million Bushels Larger Than Previous Record in 1931

On the basis of the new crop report, the domestic wheat supply (carry-over of 386.6 million bushels and crop of 957.6 million bushels) is indicated to be 1,344 million bushels, or 246 million bushels above the supply a year ago and 100 million bushels above the record high in 1931. Domestic disappearance in 1941-42 is estimated at about 670 million bushels. The quantity of exports is uncertain but they are expected to be less than the 34 million bushels exported last year. Accordingly, the carry-over July 1, 1942 may be about 650 million bushels, or about 260 million bushels above the 387 million bushels on July 1, 1941. This increase in stocks, however, may be offset by a smaller crop. If the acreage in 1942 is reduced to the acreage allotment figure of 55 million acres, average yields would result in a crop of only about 650 million bushels 1/, which is about 300 million bushels less than the indicated crop for 1941.

Wheat Prices Reach Highest Levels Since 1937

Wheat prices during the past month advanced sharply, with prices in several markets higher than loan values. On September 9 prices reached the highest levels since the summer of 1937. Recently, however, a reaction has taken place, which has offset a part of the gain. Prices advanced largely as the result of active buying by both cash and speculative interests. Supplies are abundant but strongly held 2/. On September 23 prices at Kansas City were 3 cents and at St. Louis about 1 cent above loan values, but at Minneapolis and Portland they were 6 and 9 cents, respectively, below.

Prices of domestic spring wheat at Buffalo on September 19 were about 14 cents higher than the price of Canadian wheat of comparable quality, c.i.f., duty paid, at the same market (table 2). On September 9 this spread reached 17-3/4 cents. Large quantity imports are being prevented by import quota restrictions on wheat and flour. Table 2 also shows f.o.b. prices at ports in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. The average price received by United States producers on September 15 estimated on the basis of market prices was about 96 cents per bushel, which compares with average farm prices of about 50 cents for Canada, about 41 cents for Argentina, and about 59 cents for Australia. In all four of these countries wheat prices are supported by governmental measures. In the United States this support is given by a producers' loan averaging about 98 cents per bushel, while in the other three countries it is by guaranteed minimum prices.

1/ Outlook statement in "The Wheat Situation," August 1941, pages 3-12.
2/ Statement in "The Wheat Situation," August 1941, page 16.

Table 1.- Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1940-41

Month and date	All classes: and grades: six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter: Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring: Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum: Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter: St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -												
June	78.3	98.0	76.3	97.3	82.3	101.0	73.9	101.1	87.4	101.6	72.4	88.5
July	72.4	98.7	70.7	98.3	78.8	100.4	77.4	99.3	75.8	103.1	73.5	86.5
Aug.	72.6	105.0	69.3	106.6	73.5	106.1	76.6	108.0	76.6	108.5	73.3	94.2
Week ended -												
Aug. 2	74.0	99.7	70.9	100.9	77.8	101.0	75.8	98.5	77.2	104.7	74.5	87.7
9	73.1	105.2	70.1	106.4	75.4	107.2	72.3	103.4	77.0	108.8	74.7	95.0
16	71.2	104.8	68.4	106.6	72.0	106.1	74.5	104.6	75.5	109.0	72.5	93.9
23	71.7	105.2	67.4	107.7	72.2	105.8	76.6	109.4	73.3	108.4	71.9	94.6
30	73.8	105.8	69.8	108.2	74.8	106.4	81.1	110.6	76.0	111.1	73.2	94.9
Sept. 6	77.9	109.4	74.5	111.8	79.8	109.9	82.6	114.3	80.7	113.4	74.1	96.3
13	76.3	114.9	73.9	115.9	80.1	115.9	83.3	121.6	82.6	116.9	72.8	99.4
20	77.7	113.0	75.6	114.0	80.6	116.1	82.4	121.7	82.5	115.8	74.3	97.8
High 2/	77.9	114.9	75.6	115.9	80.6	116.1	83.3	121.7	82.6	116.9	74.7	99.4
Low 2/	71.2	96.9	68.1	96.8	72.0	98.2	72.3	96.5	73.3	102.4	71.9	84.3

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
2/ July 5 to Sept. 20, 1941 and corresponding dates 1940.

Table 2.- Wheat prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-August 1941, and weekly, September 1941

Date (Friday mid-month)	Hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 L.N.Sp. 15 percent protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada No. 2 Man. Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada No. 1 Man. Montreal f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: U. S. No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 18	98-3/8	111	---	94-7/8	50.4	76	68.1
Feb. 14	91-1/8	111-5/8	---	86-3/8	52.0	74	68.1
Mar. 14	97	114-3/4	81.6	93-3/4	51.7	77	69.4
Apr. 18	100-1/8	115-3/4	80.7	99-1/2	51.1	76	69.4
May 16	108-3/4	116	82.0	104-1/2	52.0	84	69.4
June 13	110	116-1/4	82.0	106-5/8	52.0	92	69.4
July 18	106-1/8	115-1/8	81.6	111	53.0	83	69.4
Aug. 15	119-1/4	114-1/8	80.1	121-3/4	53.0	94	69.4
Sept. 5	125-3/8	112	78.2	127-1/4	53.0	98	69.4
12	128-1/4	113-7/8	79.1	128	53.6	100-1/2	69.4
19	124-7/8	112-1/2	77.9	126	53.6	98-1/2	69.4

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 28 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Total world supplies of wheat, excluding Soviet Russia and China, increased sharply from 1924 to 1933, largely as a result of increased acreage. From 1934 to 1936, supplies declined, following successive years of small yields and increased world demand. Supplies increased slightly in 1937. With above-average yields on the large acreage, supplies in 1938, 1939, and 1940 were the largest on record, and prospects for 1941 are for another large crop.

World wheat prices declined in the period 1924-33 with the increase in world supplies. The sharp decline in prices after 1929 was caused largely by the general decline in industrial activity and commodity prices. From the spring of 1933 to the summer of 1937, world wheat prices moved upward, reflecting world-wide recovery in commodity price levels, currency depreciation, and reduced production. The world price for the 1937 crop remained practically unchanged from that of a year earlier. In 1938, world prices again declined sharply as a result of record world production and weakness in demand. Prices in 1939-40 remained low but averaged higher than a year earlier, influenced by general expectations of increased demand for wheat as a result of the war, and by poor crop prospects in Argentina and the United States. In 1940-41 large supplies in surplus countries and reduced trade held world wheat prices to low levels.

World Wheat Production, Excluding Continental Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China Still Estimated 100 Million Bushels Below 1940

It still appears that world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China and also excluding continental Europe, where trade is restricted by the blockade, may be about 100 million bushels below the 2,770 million bushels produced in the same countries in 1940 3/. On the other hand, an increase of about 100 million bushels is indicated for continental Europe so that the world total, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, is about unchanged from a year ago.

Reductions in the crops in Canada, India, and Turkey are expected to more than offset increases in the United States and Australia. The first official estimate for Canada places the crop at 306,459,000 bushels, consisting of 290,042,000 bushels of spring wheat and 16,417,000 bushels of winter wheat. The present estimate is 245 million bushels smaller than the very large crop of 551 million bushels produced in 1940. The crop in India is officially estimated at 374 million bushels compared with 403 million bushels a year ago. The crop in Turkey appears to be significantly below the 151 million bushels a year ago. The United States crop at 958 million bushels is 141 million bushels larger than in 1940.

3/ Continental Europe is excluded from the total because it is largely out of the world trade picture at the present time. This figure should not be confused with the previously published total which included continental Europe; nor should the present figure for continental Europe be confused with that previously published for all of Europe.

Table 3.- Wheat: Production, in specified countries, 1938-41

Country	1938	1939	1940 1/	1941 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Northern Hemisphere				
North America:				
United States	931,702	751,435	816,698	957,600
Canada	360,010	520,623	551,390	306,500
Mexico	11,939	14,771	13,337	12,500
Total (3)	1,303,651	1,286,829	1,381,425	1,276,600
Europe (30)	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,325,000	1,430,000
North Africa (4)	118,000	149,000	113,000	128,000
Asia (6)	639,000	626,000	660,000	601,000
Total 43 countries	3,911,000	3,762,000	3,479,000	3,436,000
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,018,000	3,869,000	3,586,000	3,543,000
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina	379,142	119,453	271,141	250,000
Australia	155,368	210,248	83,192	140,000
Union of South Africa	17,093	15,310	16,240	15,000
Estimated world total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,638,000	4,275,000	4,017,000	4,008,000

1/ Data are, in many instances, unofficial forecasts and should be interpreted as indications only.
2/ Includes, besides countries listed, estimates for wheat-producing countries for which reports are not available.

On the basis of present conditions and assuming average weather for the rest of the season, production in Argentina and Australia combined may be close to 400 million bushels, or about 35 million bushels above the production last year. An increase of about 55 million bushels seems likely for Australia and a decrease of about 20 million bushels for Argentina. Last year the crop in Australia was very poor and that in Argentina very good.

Crop conditions in Argentina continue generally above normal except in the interior of the country. The second official estimate of acreage was 17,766,000 acres, about 1-1/2 percent above the 17,507,000 acres seeded for the 1940 crop. A frost in mid-September is not believed to have damaged the crop significantly. Conditions in Australia are satisfactory in the West and most of the South. Rains improved conditions in Victoria but moisture continues deficient over wide areas of New South Wales for normal growth. Trade reports indicate that there may be a reduction of acreage of only about 2 percent.

The 1941 wheat crop in China is estimated at 720 million bushels by the American consulate general at Shanghai, compared with 700 million bushels reported for 1940. The Japanese crop is officially forecast at 59 million bushels compared with 66 million bushels in 1940. The latest crop information, however, points to some further reduction in the 1941 Japanese wheat crop estimate.

Present crop prospects in continental Europe indicate a production of about 1,340 million bushels, which is a reduction of 30 million bushels from the indication of a month ago. This is larger than the very small crop of about 1,245 million bushels produced last year but still below the 10-year (1931-40) average of 1,509 million bushels. The harvest in Europe has been late. After considerable wet weather, which reduced quality and quantity, dry weather has prevailed since early September. Preparations for fall seeding are under way, and with abundant moisture, crops are expected to get a good start. Fertilizer and labor are expected to be scarce in many areas. Wheat yields in the U.S.S.R. have been very good, but considerable loss by the war is to be expected.

Stocks in Exporting Countries at Record Heights

Wheat supplies for export or carry-over in the four overseas exporting countries on September 1 are estimated at about 1,432 million bushels compared with 1,258 million bushels a year earlier (table 4). Stocks in the United States are at record heights, those in Canada are second only to 1940, and in Argentina second only to 1939. Increases in these stocks are far greater than the estimated reduction in the 1941 world crop, excluding continental Europe as well as the U.S.S.R. and China, and indicate that supplies in 1941-42 are at record heights.

Table 4.- Estimated wheat surplus for export or carry-over in four important exporting countries, Sept. 1, 1938-41 1/

Position	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
United States	337	315	422	671
Canada	253	482	680	602
Australia	29	36	98	2/ 47
Argentina	50	195	38	112
Total	669	1,028	1,238	1,432

1/ Carry-over at the beginning of the year (United States, July 1; Canada August 1; Argentina, January 1; Australia, December 1 of the previous year) plus production minus domestic utilization for the year, minus monthly exports to date, last month for United States, Australia, and Argentina estimated.

2/ Based on official exports through February 1940, and unofficial estimates for succeeding months.

Prices in Winnipeg and Buenos Aires Continue Steady

Prices in both Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, where minimum prices are in effect, have continued to fluctuate very little, and average only slightly different from a month ago. Prices of near futures in those two markets, together with prices in Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis are shown in table 5.

Table 5.- Average closing price of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1940-41

Period	Winnipeg 1/		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1940	1941	1940 2/	1941 2/	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -										
June	69.2	---	---	---	80.7	104.4	75.5	96.6	78.7	101.2
July	67.8	71.5	---	---	76.2	107.3	70.7	99.9	75.2	102.4
Aug.	67.8	69.3	---	---	74.0	115.3	68.3	108.1	72.1	110.1
Week ended -										
Aug. 9	67.8	70.0	70.5	55.6	75.2	115.2	69.3	107.9	72.8	110.1
16	67.8	70.2	71.5	55.6	73.1	114.8	67.2	107.8	70.5	109.9
23	67.8	69.4	66.3	55.2	71.9	115.9	66.4	108.6	70.6	110.3
30	67.8	67.8	66.7	55.1	74.5	117.2	69.3	110.1	73.3	111.8
Sept. 6	67.8	67.8	65.6	55.0	77.2	120.2	72.2	113.9	76.4	115.4
13	67.8	68.3	63.0	54.9	76.3	123.1	71.2	117.2	75.5	118.2
20	66.0	67.6	58.7	54.9	77.5	121.5	72.4	115.2	76.4	115.5
High 3/	67.8	72.2	77.1	55.6	78.0	123.1	72.4	117.2	77.6	118.2
Low 3/	66.0	67.6	58.7	54.9	71.9	106.1	66.4	98.8	70.5	101.2

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.
2/ Oct. futures.
3/ July 5 to Sept. 20, 1941, and corresponding dates, 1940.

Table 6.- Percentage of hard red, and soft red winter wheat in specified grades, average 1934-40, annual 1940-41
(Based on inspected receipts at representative markets, July 1 to August 31)

Item	Hard Red Winter wheat				Soft Red Winter wheat (Subclass Red Winter)		
	Subclass	Average 1934-40 1/	1940	1941	Average 1934-40 1/	1940	1941
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Dk.Hd.	51	58	37			
	Hard	49	42	63			
	Yellow Hd.	0	0	0			
Grade							
1		26	45	17	16	22	26
2		33	25	41	37	53	39
3		22	15	24	26	19	18
4		11	9	13	10	3	5
5		6	5	4	5	1	1
Sample		2	1	1	6	2	11
Special grades							
Tough		1	0	1	17	9	24
Light Smutty		1	0	0	2	1	3
Smutty		1	0	0	2	1	1
Light Garlicky					4	2	2
Garlicky					21	27	25

1/ July 1 to Sept. 30.

Table 7.- Percentage of hard red spring, and durum wheat in specified grades, average 1934-40, annual 1940-41
(Based on inspected receipts at representative markets, August 1 to 31)

Item	Hard Red Spring wheat				Durum wheat			
	Subclass	Average 1934-40: 1/	1940	1941	Subclass	Average 1934-40: 1/	1940	1941
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Dk.N.S.	97	98	99	H.A.Du.	96	93	93
	N.S.	3	2	1	A.D.	3	6	6
					Durum	1	1	1
Grade								
1 Heavy		12	21	11		---	---	---
1		23	50	45		35	31	27
2		15	16	22		37	58	48
3		21	11	19		13	9	13
4		12	2	3		7	1	5
5		8	0	0		6	1	2
Sample		9	0	0		2	0	5
Special grades								
Tough		1	1	0		2	1	4
Light Smutty		1	0	0		0	0	0
Smutty		1	0	0		0	0	0

1/ Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Table 8.- Average price per bushel of wheat received by farmers, United States, 1931-41

Year beginning July	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	Crop year average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1931	36.3	35.4	35.7	36.1	50.5	44.1	44.1	44.0	44.2	43.1	42.4	37.3	39.0
1932	35.6	38.5	37.4	34.6	32.8	31.6	32.9	32.3	34.5	44.8	59.0	58.7	38.2
1933	86.9	74.7	71.1	63.6	71.1	67.3	69.4	72.0	70.9	68.7	69.5	78.9	74.4
1934	78.8	89.6	92.2	88.5	88.1	90.6	89.3	87.9	85.5	90.2	87.8	77.3	84.8
1935	76.4	80.8	85.2	95.1	87.6	89.0	92.0	91.1	89.3	85.4	81.6	79.9	83.2
1936	94.1	104.8	104.3	106.8	106.4	114.5	125.6	124.9	123.2	126.6	118.3	108.9	102.6
1937	112.8	99.4	93.0	88.7	81.9	83.6	88.6	86.6	80.3	75.0	71.4	69.7	96.3
1938	60.8	50.7	52.5	52.2	52.0	53.6	57.1	56.9	56.7	57.8	63.0	62.5	1/56.1
1939	55.7	54.5	72.7	70.3	73.1	82.4	84.5	84.1	85.0	88.9	80.7	67.4	1/69.2
1940	61.4	60.1	62.6	68.2	72.5	71.5	73.0	67.8	71.8	76.0	79.4	83.1	1/2/ 68.3
1941	85.6	88.5											

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, based on returns from special price reporters. Monthly prices by States weighted by production to obtain a price for the United States; average for the year obtained by weighting State price averages for the crop-marketing season. 1908-30 in The Wheat Situation Oct. 26, 1939, page 17.

1/ Includes unredeemed loans on wheat at estimated average loan value.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Movement of wheat, including flour, from principal exporting countries, 1938-39 to 1941-42 1/

Country	Exports as given by official sources: Total 1938-39	Total 1939-40	Total 1940-41	July 1 to date shown 1939-40	July 1 to date shown 1940-41	July 1 to date shown 1941-42	Date
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
United States 2/	115,784	54,274	40,670	7,270	3,698	2,413	July 31
Canada	159,885	210,212	209,553	27,575	27,272	49,180	Aug. 31
Argentina	116,116	177,246	100,052	11,387	13,503	9,703	July 31

	Shipments as given by trade sources 3/: Total 1939-40	Total 1940-41	Week ended 1941: Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	July 1 - Sept. 13: 1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America	209,872	221,087	4,205	4,375	3,498	35,690	52,842
Argentina	173,776	98,420	1,326	1,403	1,150	29,367	20,792
Total	383,648	319,507				65,057	73,634

1/ See June 1941 Wheat Situation for latest available figures for countries other than those shown. 2/ Includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat. 3/ From Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

Table 10.- Wheat acreage seeded, by regions, United States, average 1929-33, annual 1919-41
(Data for figure on cover page)

Year	Hard winter wheat region 1/	Spring wheat region 2/	Soft Red winter wheat region 3/	Pacific Northwest region 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1929-33	27,629	20,386	11,348	4,904
1919	24,727	21,706	21,726	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	18,192	4,817
1921	23,830	20,426	16,429	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	16,448	4,268
1923	23,830	17,533	16,392	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	13,223	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	12,758	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	12,229	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	12,498	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	15,369	4,699
1929	27,228	20,650	11,421	4,940
1930	28,321	19,955	11,350	5,010
1931	28,429	19,072	11,526	4,347
1932	27,102	20,777	10,790	4,595
1933	27,064	21,476	11,652	5,628
1934	26,604	17,626	12,618	3,987
1935	28,124	20,648	13,380	4,098
1936	29,909	21,864	13,799	4,909
1937	34,861	20,603	16,806	5,132
1938	35,428	21,576	14,620	4,576
1939	28,268	16,537	12,175	3,678
1940 5/	26,152	17,738	11,697	3,889
1941 5/	27,222	17,485	11,946	3,883

1/ Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., and Colo.
2/ Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Mont.
3/ N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Mo., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N.C., Ky., and Tenn.
4/ Idaho, Wash., and Oreg.
5/ Preliminary.

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE: 1/

	Page	Issue
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Supply and distribution		
All wheat, 1923-40	2	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Classes, July-June, 1929-39	22	Aug. 1941 WS-58
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Supplies for export and carry-over, 1923-39	13	July 1941 WS-57
Acreage, yield, and production		
Acreage, yield, and production, all wheat, winter wheat and spring wheat	6-8	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Production by classes, 1919-40	14	Dec. 1940 WS-50
Stocks		
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Imports into the United States, 1923-40	23	Aug. 1941 WS-58
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Production and farm disposition, 1909-40	16	May 1941 WS-55
Sales, price per bushel, and cash income, 1910-40	12	Feb. 1941 WS-52
Percentage monthly sales, average 1928-37, and annual 1928-39	15	Nov. 1940 WS-49
THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION		
Supply and distribution		
1922-40	15	Mar. 1941 WS-53
1938-40	10	Mar. 1941 WS-53
Averages 1924-28, 1928-37, annual 1914, 1937	6	Sept. 1939 WS-35
Acreage and production		
Acreage of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	17	June 1941 WS-56
Production of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	18	June 1941 WS-56
Production by countries, 1937-40	8	Jan. 1941 WS-51
Acreage, yield, and production, world, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China	9	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Stocks, July 1		
1922-40	15	Mar. 1941 WS-53
Major exporting countries, 1922-42	5	Aug. 1941 WS-58
International trade		
International trade in wheat including flour, averages 1925-34, annual 1937-39	16	Feb. 1941 WS-52
World shipments and to Europe and non-Europe, averages 1910-14, 1930-34, and annual 1914-16, 1937-38	7	Sept. 1939 WS-35

1/ Selected tables used most frequently.

STATISTICS ON THE RYE SITUATION IN "THE WHEAT SITUATION" JUNE AND AUGUST 1941